

COUNTRY MINUS A SINGLE HERO

Carnegie Commission Examines 27 Claims And Rejects Them All.

EXTRAORDINARY BRAVERY MINUS

Rescues By Would-Be Wearers Of Medals Are Declared To Be Of A Commonplace Nature.

[Special to Scripps-McRae.]

Pittsburgh, Jan. 18.—There is not a real hero or heroine in the United States. The Carnegie hero fund commission decided this Wednesday. Though twenty-seven claims for medals were urged, not one was awarded.

Several who assisted in saving persons whose lives were imperiled in the General Slocum disaster eighteen months ago, in which 1,000 persons were burned or drowned, thought they were heroes and their claims were advanced before the commission. The commission looked them over and decided they did nothing heroic. They must depend upon the gratitude of the persons whose lives they saved for their reward, and as most of the passengers on the ill-fated boat were poor it is not likely that the rescuers will get any gold or silver medals.

No Heroism on Lake.

In addition to this, the cases of Captain D. S. McDonald of North-East Pa., and six of his crew on the steamer Seavola, bound for Cleveland, which went down off Sand Island Reef in Lake Superior Sept. 2, 1905, also were rejected. It had been stated in the newspapers that Captain McDonald and six of his crew decided to stand by in the face of sure death to see that all others were saved.

The Carnegie hero fund commission reports adversely on this. The statement is made that Captain McDonald, who, according to the newspaper world, died a hero, as did his six crewmen, really did nothing heroic. They were caught in the "forepart" of the ship by its breaking, and had no chance to escape.

The commission ordered an immediate investigation of the cases of

VAN HISE REJECTS THE PETITION OF STUDENTS

Faculty Is Prescribing The Anti-Football Policy---Collegians Must Take The Medicine.

[SPECIAL TO THE GAZETTE.] Madison, Wis., Jan. 18.—Fifteen hundred students of the University of Wisconsin have subscribed to a petition praying of President Van Hise and the faculty that the action of the faculty in standing for a suspension of inter-collegiate football be rescinded, and that a policy of reformation of the game be adopted. The petition has been negatively passed upon by President Van Hise. He gives two reasons for refusing to grant a hearing to representatives of the students. One is that there is not time before the inter-collegiate football conference in Chicago to hear the students, and the other rea-

son is that the matter is one for the faculty and not the students to determine. "If you gentlemen were on trial," said President Van Hise to the petitioners, "we should certainly grant the desired hearing, but it is purely a matter of university discipline and government, a matter for the faculty to determine, and not for the students to dictate or advise." The approval given the faculty action by the regents this week has shown that the governing board of the university, coming from various sections of the state, is in favor of restraining the great college game, by stopping it for two years and reforming it before resumption.

LATE TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

Quebec, Que., Jan. 18.—The Quebec legislature has been called to meet today for its regular session. It is expected that the session will be very short, as there are no matters of any serious importance which demand the attention of the legislature just now.

Acquitted of Murder Charge. Peabody, N. H., Jan. 18.—The remains of the five victims of the tragedy at the Lukeman homestead yesterday when Charles H. Ayer murdered his entire family, were removed from the ruins this morning. Two were taken out last night, making in all seven recovered. Authorities are of the opinion that Ayer cut the throats of his victims before igniting the house.

Many Stricken. Tokio, Jan. 18.—Published statistics show that there are nine hundred and sixty thousand famine stricken persons in northern Japan.

Second Sitting. Algeciras, Jan. 18.—The second sitting of the Moroccan conference began this afternoon.

Arrest Editors. St. Petersburg, Jan. 18.—Two directors of the comic paper Svoboda were arrested and sentenced to a year each for violation of the new press regulations.

Big Fire at Quincy. Davenport, Ia., Jan. 18.—A dispatch from Quincy, Ill., says that the city hall, Schott harness factory, and other buildings were destroyed by fire. Loss, three hundred thousand dollars.

Six Jews Executed. Warsaw, Jan. 18.—Six Jews, mem-



Almost a month of the New Year has slipped by, and as far as we are able to observe, things seem about like they were last year.

FOUR CANDIDATES SEEK NOMINATION

Hot Struggle in Republican Party of Scranton, Pennsylvania—

Mayoralty is Prize.

[SPECIAL TO THE GAZETTE.]

Scranton, Pa., Jan. 18.—The republican primaries are held here today and there will be a lively contest for the republican nomination for mayor. The number of candidates for the nomination is unusually great and the candidates are, as a rule, men of high standing. J. Benjamin Dimmick represents the reform element, although the Municipal league, through its head, E. B. Sturgis, disclaims the assertion that Mr. Dimmick is the candidate of any faction. He has not been connected with policies except as a member of the school board. He is one of the officers of the Alliance Francaise and is an accomplished French scholar. Another candidate is Mark K. Edgar, director of public safety under the present administration. He is a young man of ability and has been successful in his present position. Benton T. Jayne, director of public works, and one of the leading members of the board of control, is also a candidate, as is F. L. Wormser, ex-director of public safety.

POULTNEY BIGELOW BEFORE COMMITTEE

Of Senators Refuses to Reveal the Source of Derogatory Statements Concerning Isthmian Canal

[SPECIAL TO SCRIPPS-MCRAE.]

Washington, D. C., Jan. 18.—Poultny Bigelow appeared before the senate committee on canals today. He told the committee who he was, and his record as an educator and an author. He admitted he was on the greater part of two days, but said he was there long enough to warrant all he had written.

The committee ordered him to give the facts, revealing the source of the information upon which he based his derogatory statements. He refused. The committee then adopted a rule to compel him, but he still refused. It then went into executive session to consider what was to be done and subsequently took a recess.

SEEK LID FOR GRAFT.

Publicity Bill National Committee Is

Made Permanent

NAVY DEPARTMENT WILL PURCHASE A FERRY BOAT

[SPECIAL TO THE GAZETTE.]

New York, Jan. 18.—The navy department has practically decided to purchase from a bankrupt shipbuilding firm in this city a ferry boat at a cost of about \$2,000. The authorities have been looking into the subject and have agreed that it would be to the advantage of the navy to acquire this vessel, which is intended for use between the naval torpedo station at Newport and the mainland.

It was found that a boat of this type, which was needed at the station, could not be built for such a sum as the ferry boat now available, could be purchased for. Otherwise it is likely that the secretary of the navy would have asked for permission to use naval construction funds for the building of the ferry boat at the New York navy yard.

Mason Is a Candidate.

Washington, Jan. 18.—Former Senator William E. Mason, who came to Washington to attend to a case before the Supreme court, reiterated his determination, first announced at Springfield during the last state fair, to be a candidate for the republican senatorial nomination against Senator Hopkins in 1908. "I am anxious to take a whid at it in a primary election at the hands of the people," is the way the ex-senator puts the case to those with whom he has talked.

PENNSYLVANIA MEN DISCUSS REFORMS

Committee of Seventy Meets in Philadelphia to Confer on Pennington Program

[SPECIAL TO THE GAZETTE.]

Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 18.—The question of legislative reform will be the subject of discussion at a mass meeting of the Committee of Seventy to be held at the Academy of Music this evening. Many distinguished men from all parts of the state have been invited to attend the meeting and take part in the discussion of the various reform plans. Drafts of the various reform bills, prepared in accordance with the suggestions of Governor Pennington, will be submitted and thoroughly discussed.

LARGEST TRANSACTION IN INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY EVER CLOSED IN CITY WAS MADE TODAY

[SPECIAL TO THE GAZETTE.]

New York, Jan. 18.—Papers were exchanged today in the biggest single transaction in factory property ever closed in this city. Through the agency of Easton & Co., real estate brokers, the Higgins Carpet factory property was leased to a client for ninety-nine years. The lease involves an aggregate rental of more than \$2,000,000. The property is owned by Eugene Higgins and company, comprising twenty-four factory buildings, occupying all but four lots of the entire block bounded by West Forty-third and Forty-fourth streets and Eleventh and Twelfth avenues. The buildings have a floor capacity of more than 400,000 square feet. Easton & Co. have already sublet more than 100,000 square feet of this space for the new lessees. Until a year ago the property was occupied by the Hartford Carpet corporation, successor to the Higgins Carpet factory.

FIELD'S REMAINS REACH CHICAGO

Simple Rites To Be Observed at House, While Commercial World Will Pay Silent Tribute

[SPECIAL TO SCRIPPS-MCRAE.]

Chicago, Jan. 18.—Marshall Field's remains arrived on the special train from New York this morning. The train stopped at 31st street and the casket was taken to the home.

DEUEL PLACED ON THE GRILL TODAY

Man Who Is Suing Editor Hapgood for Libel Was Sharply Cross-examined

[SPECIAL TO SCRIPPS-MCRAE.]

New York, Jan. 18.—Judge Deuel, suing Norman Hapgood, editor of Collier's Weekly, for libel, was grilled again today in a cross-examination of "Pitchfork," was poured upon the ears of a dumfounded senate and crowded galleries, and finally upon a big portion of the members of the house, who

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STOOD BY THEIR FORMER ACTION

SUPERVISORS REFUSED TO PRESS THE STARR CLAIMS

BY A VOTE OF 33 TO 5

J. L. Bear Anticipating This Stand Gave Notice That He Would See the Proposition to Its Finish.

Another day of wrangles like yesterday is calculated to ruin any sweet dispositions that still remain among the supervisors of Rock county. When the committee appointed to make recommendations as to what action the board should take regarding the demand of J. L. Bear that action be commenced against Frank P. Starr to recover several hundreds of dollars alleged to have been illegally paid to and received by him for clerk hire some years ago, had returned with their findings, Chairman Bear reported for the majority that on the advice of the distict attorney they had arrived at a conclusion that Rock County had a valid claim and that the money was illegally appropriated, but that no recommendations were made regarding the demand. This report was signed by Supervisors Bear and Crosby. Supervisor Gettle, the third member of the committee, then arose and submitted a minority report to the effect that the claims against Mr. Starr were not founded in equity and that according to Chap. 155 of the laws of 1899, it was doubtful whether or not the county had a valid claim. Furthermore, that there was no demand on the part of any considerable number of the taxpayers of Rock county that the claims be pressed.

On Tacking up Certain Hides Supervisor Gettle then went into the legal aspects of the case, showing that up to 1899 the law requiring the clerk to appoint a deputy competent to perform all duties was imperative but that no provision was made for remuneration and citing a case to show that similar action by a county board elsewhere had been upheld by the courts. He then asked why Starr should be singled out and his hide tacked to the courthouse walls as a fearful warning when scores of similar appropriations, made for valuable received but technically illegal, were to be left undisturbed. He wanted to know what the singular hatred behind this movement was and why no attack was made on committee men who had received at times compensation which they earned but which they were not entitled to by law. The man pushing the action against Starr might find the law reaching in much nearer home were the latter policy adopted. If this procedure was to be followed it would be incumbent on the county to prosecute every mother's son who had ever gotten a penny he was not legally entitled to.

District Attorney's Opinion

When District Attorney Newhouse was called upon by Supervisor Bear and arose to speak, Supervisor Jones interposed an objection, asking if it was proper for the official to represent the other side of the case at this stage of the game. District Attorney Newhouse said he had no intention of taking sides. He had gone over the law with the committee and the brief on which he based his opinion had already been read before the board. In this brief he had concluded that the county had a valid claim.

and he was still of the same opinion with regard to the law. Mr. Gettle had cited he could only say that in his judgment it did not come within a stone's throw of the present case. The chapter read had been concerned with a deputy while the resolution in the case of the appropriation for Mr. Starr was for "extra clerk hire." Between the two there was all the difference in the world. The supreme court had passed on a parallel case arising in Bayfield county wherein the supervisors had passed a resolution authorizing a treasurer and clerk, each of whom had deputies to employ clerks.

Supervisor Gettle Again

Supervisor Gettle spoke again, contending that at the time Mr. Starr was in office he was permitted by law to hire a deputy, that the deputy was regularly appointed, and that the county had the right to pay her and she had a right to receive the money. This the district attorney would not deny. But because the board claim provided for "clerk hire" the money was to be demanded back. In his opinion the Bayfield case did not come within a canon's shot of the one. Under the law then in operation the board had no right to vote money to anybody. In this case there was the right to vote money for a deputy. If the deputy got the money, and no one denied that, how could it be said that the clerk's salary was increased thus violating the law for bidding any such increase in the compensation of officers except at stated times?

District Attorney Newhouse: "I decline to pettigore."

Supervisor Gettle: "I'm willing to be courteous here and I think the chairman ought to call the last speaker to the bar and make him apologize for that insult. I'm willing to meet him on any other ground, but not in this meeting. The resort of anybody beaten in an argument is to shout 'Pettigore!' I know it. I've done it myself."

Minority Report Adopted

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Row Over Printing Bill

The next piece of trouble on the docket was the \$20.30 cut in the printing bill of C. A. Libby of Evansville, who published the proceedings of the board in pamphlet form and also in his newspaper. The sum mentioned had been disallowed at a previous meeting, but Supervisor Gillies brought it up for reconsideration on consent of his colleagues. The cut was made because the measurements of Mr. Libby had not agreed with the estimates of the Beloit or Janesville printing offices as regards the number of cans, because the pamphlets were delivered many days late and there was a forfeit of \$5 a day, and because inferior paper was allowed to have been used in the books.

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MARY KIMBALL, CITY MISSIONARY, MAKES HER ANNUAL REPORT

Converted Four, Reclaimed Two Backsliders and Did a Great Deal of Charitable Work.

Following will be found the report of work done at the Mary Kimball mission from January, 1905, to January, 1906:

Calls made—591.

Meetings held—653.

Sermons preached—650.

Conversions—4.

Backsliders reclaimed—2.

Funerals—1.

Baptisms—2.

Bibles—3.

Testaments—2.

Families furnished with food—42.

Garments distributed—2,000.

Women fed at the mission—12.

Boys fed—17. Girls fed—2. Men fed—40.

Papers distributed—617. Magazines distributed—200. Books distributed—14.

Families furnished with fuel—4.

Letters written—157. Postals written—6.

The sick visited; Bible reading, conversation and prayer with them. Medicine furnished the sick. Cloths to be used about the sick furnished. Employment found for 5 persons.

A home found for 1 child.

The following articles have also been distributed: dishes, 100; bushel bed, a lot of cloak linings, child's furs, 3 sets; school bags, 3; neckties, 6; men's suspenders, 10; pairs; bed comforts, 11; bed quilts, 6; bed blankets, 5; a lot of crockery; work basket; cloth for boy's pants; 1 large rug; handkerchiefs, 124; couches, 4; four sister; pairs, 2; jugs, 2; stores; gasoline stove; arm rocking chair; sewing chair; dining chairs, 3; bedstead; bed springs, 2 sets.

Panama Being Improved.

Panama is a city of about thirty thousand inhabitants. Like Colon and Christobal it is being improved by the United States government with water works, sewers and grading and paving of streets. When "Uncle Sam" began this work there was much grumbling. The natives could see no benefit in tearing up streets that were already passable. But when the water works was installed and water was thrown over the tops of buildings the disgruntled became gleeful. Hats were thrown in the air and all cheered, "American! American!" The hosemen, then turned the water on the natives. The latter took it as a part of the celebration.

Legendary History.

In the same town there is a cathedral around which hangs a pretty legend. An arch, one of a triple arch, over the altar, is responsible for this bit of history. The middle arch is a quarter circle, the inner a half circle and the outer, the one in question, can hardly be termed an arch. It is perfectly horizontal except at each end, where the Indian, divided by the priest, has built a cross on each end of the arch.

The natives hold this arch is the only one of its kind in existence and is built of marble, the building being of this material and stone. The story concerning it goes as follows: The priest who built the arch wished to have the design of the interior and drew plans for such an arch. The builders found the task difficult and repeatedly the arch fell. The priest questioned as to what business he is now engaged in. Then he took up the subject of Mayor Dunn, whose puritanical methods, the ex-prisoner claims, have made enemies for him of all classes. He predicts that the democrats will be put in control of the city government at the next election. Chief Colling, he says, is broad enough and abiding, but he is under Dunn and has to follow out his policies. On the recent outbreak of crime, he passed this comment: "Chicago is overrun with young degenerates." Hall is 38 years of age but looks much older.

Capital in Motor Cars.

The British motor car trade, though less than a decade old, already involves the sum of \$20,000,000 a year.

FUTURE EVENTS

Harry Connor in comedy, "Mrs. Temple's Telegram," at Myers theatre Thursday, Jan. 18.

Jefferson and Janesville high school basketball teams meet in local gymnasium Friday evening, January 19.

Whitney's production of musical play, "Pif! Paf! Pout!" at Myers theatre afternoon and evening Saturday, Jan. 20.

If you enjoy muffins and waffles, try Mrs. Austin's Pancake Diner and you will be delighted with the results.

LODGE MEETINGS TONIGHT

Janesville Chapter No. 5, R. A. M. at Masonic hall.

Laurel Lodge No. 2, Degree of Honor, at East Side Odd Fellows hall.

Fraternal Reserve Association at West Side Odd Fellows hall.

Janesville Acme No. 724, Fraternal Order of Eagles, meets at North Main street hall.

National Fraternal League at Foster's hall in Assembly block.

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FAMOUS FOR BEAUTY, FUN AND MUSIC—22 NEW WHISTLING SONG HITS AND UNIQUE DANCES.

ORGANIZATION OF 75 PEOPLE.

The Great Pony Ballet and Famous American Beauty Chorus.

AUGMENTED ORCHESTRA.

MATINEE PRICES:

Orchestra, \$1; Orchestra Circle, 75¢; First Two Rows, Balcony, 75¢.

BALANCE BALCONY, 50¢; GALLERY, 25¢.

SEATS ON SALE FRIDAY AT 9 A. M. AT BOX OFFICE.

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Try Gazette Want Ads. and see
How replies come flying.
Every mail will bring a bunch—

3 Lines 3 Times
25c.



= FORTY YEARS AGO =

Janesville Daily Gazette, Thursday, January 18, 1866.—The Lecture Last Evening.—A large and intelligent audience greeted the Hon. Col. Thompson last evening at Lippin's Hall, who opened the course of lectures to be delivered this winter under the Young Men's Association. Mr. T. is a man of apparently sixty-five years of age, and is in a remarkably good state of preservation, and when thoroughly roused is as full of fire and vigor as he was twenty years ago. He has none of the roast beef and plum pudding heaviness we usually associate with Englishmen, but is a tall, spare, intellectual looking gentleman, whose appearances would lead one to believe him to be a half paid Professor in some poorly endowed College or a New England Clergyman, who dwells longer upon the divine decrees in the study, than upon dumplings at the dinner table.

His lecture last night was not upon the signs of the times, as advertised, but was a review of the origin, the history, and overthrow of American Slavery, and in handling which he committed the blunder which was perhaps unavoidable, of recapitulating much of the current history of the country for the past twenty years, and with which the most ignorant in the audience were already familiar. That was one of the defects of his lecture. Another was the egotistical reference which the speaker made to himself, and to the important services which he had

rendered to the cause of human liberty.

Excepting these two particulars the lecture was most admirable and satisfactory, and in every way worthy of the great reputation of the distinguished speaker. He is a perfect master of the art of putting things, and his production as a literary effort was of very high order. Those present who are in the habit of writing for the public eye, or addressing popular audiences, must have admired the charming manner in which his vigorous sentences were turned and polished.

At the close of the lecture, Mr. Patterson, in a few well timed remarks, moved that the thanks of the audience be tendered to the subsequent foreigner not only for his lecture but for his friendly labors among his countrymen in our behalf during the war, which was carried unanimously, and clinched by three cheers suggested by Hon. James Sutherland.

The next lecture in the course is to be delivered by Ralph Waldo Emerson, who is regarded by the learned men of Europe as the most

original product of our intellectual life.

Additional Business Facilities.—Messrs. Morse & Hanson have recently made a large addition to their furniture factory on the race, whereby they will be enabled to turn out work in largely increased quantities. Go on with your improvements, gentlemen, such enterprises are what go to build up the city.

..COMING ATTRACTIONS..

Fat Man's Hard Luck Declares One. A big fat man seems proud of the contour of his figure, and he walks along with his shoulders back and lets the whole world see his vest. It's tough.

Why is it nobody loves a fat man? Fat men have all kinds of hard luck. They're always doing the wrong thing and getting blamed for it.

There's Wm. H. Taft. He's very unpopular. There's Mayor Tom Nobody. Likes him at all, at all. And there's Harry Connor.

Theatergoers with long memories will recall Connor in the Hoyt farces years ago when they were the rage. He used to play the leading roles in "A Trip to Chinatown," "A Texas Steer," "A Stranger in New York," etcetera ad infinitum. His "bow-wow" song was wailed from here to the Antipodes.

Just now Connor is a butler. He is butting in at Mrs. Temple's "Pantomime" a comedy which is fumier than Hoyt's ever thought of being.

Mr. Connor recently returned from England, where he toured in Hoyt's farces. The venture prospered and every week the scales told Connor he had put on flesh. He came back looking like a regular round man. He was complaining about it lately and said:

"They do it so much better in England, really, really," he said. "Over there they use the kangaroo walk, a sort of Grecian bend. You can't imagine what a comfort that kangaroo walk is to a man with a 'bow-window' which takes a 72-inch vest. You sort of hunch your shoulders over and amble gracefully along and your vest is modestly concealed."

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THE JANESEVILLE GAZETTE

Business Office Open Saturday Evenings.

ENTERED AT THE POSTOFFICE AT JANESEVILLE, WISCONSIN, AS SECOND CLASS MAIL MATTER.

WEATHER FORECAST.

Cloudy; colder.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One Year—Daily Edition—By Carrier	\$6.00
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Six Months, cash in advance	2.50
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One Year	\$4.00
Six months	2.00
One Year—Rural delivery in Rock County	8.00
Six Months—Rural delivery in Rock County	4.00
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Business Office	77.2
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* Store-management is something of a "black art" for printer's ink is usually "store-management"—only store-keeping."

The packers trial has begun in Chicago with more delays.

Governor Davidson has taken to discharging public employees who are merely drawing pay for the sake of greasing the machine.

Mr. Babcock may have lost his fight against the Philippine tariff measure but he has made friends in the farmer districts of this and other states.

Our esteemed board of county supervisors finds that affairs have not been run according to Hoyle in the past and after the horse is stolen are prepared to lock the stable door to keep the cow from straying away.

It would appear as though former County Clerk Starr would have to pay back that money so kindly appropriated him some years ago by a considerate county board if a certain supervisor keeps his word.

In another column of the paper will be found an extract from the Milwaukee Daily News with matter relative to the first congressional district. It is interesting to note how disturbed Mr. Jeffris' candidacy makes some people.

The Beloit Daily News copies any slurring remark that may be published about the Gazette with great glee. Thanks for the free advertising you are giving the paper. Keep on copying other editor's editorial as you do their news matter and your paper will be readable.

It would appear as though Mr. Lenroot may need that three thousand dollars be obtained out of the state treasury before he finishes paying the expenses of the Mary Ann League fiasco. This wonderful troupe is now playing one-night stands to poor houses.

A careful perusal of the vote of the Wisconsin congressmen on the Philippine tariff measure show that Mr. Cooper was the only one to vote for the measure. Then it should be considered that probably more tobacco and sugar-beets are grown in his district than in any other in the state.

Mr. Smith thinks he has a grievance against the Gazette, because it said things about his methods of spending the county's money. Poor Mr. Smith is not half so big a man outside of Beloit as he is on his native soil. It is not his Majesty to discuss the handling of the finances of the people's money even if Mr. Smith did expend it.

In another column will be found a denial from Judge Becker of Monroe that he ever said Judge Sale and Judge Dimmick were aristocrats. The Gazette copied his statement from the Monroe Sentinel and supposed it to be correct. When it was printed it was really considered a joke as neither gentlemen referred to have ever shown any such tendencies at home.

CARNATION DAY.

January 29 is the sixty-third anniversary of the birth of William McKinley, and will be the fourth annual observance of "Carnation day."

The Carnation league of America, instituted as an annual memorial of the late president and dedicated to national patriotism, has established the custom of displaying President McKinley's favorite flower on that day.

To wear a carnation in the lapel of the coat or in the hair or at the throat, on each recurring January 29 in silent memory of a departed public servant, is what is contemplated by this movement.

TRANSPORTATION ROUTES.

"The transportation Routes and Systems of the World" is the title of a monograph just issued by the Department of Commerce and Labor through its Bureau of Statistics. It includes, in addition to statistical statements showing the development of transportation facilities on land and sea, a map by which is presented a bird's-eye view of the world's principal railway and steamship routes and the auxiliary relationship which one bears to the other.

Many maps showing vessel routes on the ocean have been published, also many maps showing the railways of the principal countries; but few if any attempts have been made to

systems of the entire world. The map, in conjunction with its accompanying tables, presents in condensed form a combination of the information regarding land and water routes usually found only in separate form in other publications. It does not enter upon any elaborate discussion of transportation routes, methods, nor systems, but simply outlines in condensed form a few of the great highways of commerce by land and sea in combination. This seems especially appropriate at this time when the land and water transportation systems of the world are offering facilities by which the producer or merchant in the interior of the continent may ship his merchandise from his own door to that of the consignee in the far interior of another continent, upon a through bill of lading; and therefore with a knowledge of the cost of transportation from his own establishment to that of the consignee and an assurance that the through freight freights shipped in this manner will pass promptly from the land vehicle to that of the ocean, and again from that of the ocean to that of the land.

The development of the systems of transportation which now place the producer in the interior of one continent in direct communication with the consumer in the interior of another continent is a product of a comparatively few years. Within the lifetime of men and women now living the world had not a single mile of railway, or a single steamship crossing the ocean. Today the world has on land 55,000 miles of railway, and on the ocean 6 million net tons of sail-carrying power and 18 million net tons of steam-carrying power. At the beginning of the last century the sail-carrying power aggregated 4 million tons; steam-carrying power on the ocean did not exist, nor did railways on land exist. By the middle of the century sail-carrying power on the ocean was more than 11 million tons, the steam-carrying power on the ocean was less than 1 million tons, and the railways on land were but 24,000 miles. By 1880 sail power on the ocean had reached 14½ million tons, steam power about 6 million tons, and railways on land 225,000 miles. From that time forward steam power on the ocean so rapidly took the place of the sail that in 1905 sailing vessels on the ocean aggregated but 6 million tons carrying power, while steam vessels had an aggregate tonnage of 18½ million tons and railways an aggregate of 560,000 miles in length, of which 217,000 miles, or two-fifths of the total, are in the United States.

The development of railways has been, up to the present time, chiefly centered in the temperate zone, particularly Europe, and the United States, Mexico, and Canada in America, though Japan in the Orient and India in the tropics are now fairly well supplied with facilities for land transportation. The great trans-Siberian railway is the sole transcontinental line between Europe and the far east, while Australia's railways are confined chiefly to a line skirting the southern and eastern coasts and a half-dozen short lines tapping the interior. In Africa the British colonies at the south are fairly well equipped with railways, while the proposed Cape to Cairo transcontinental line is making substantial progress from Cairo, its terminus at the north, and Cape Town, its southern terminus, considerably more than one-half of the road being now completed and in operation. South America is still without any great railway system, her facilities being confined chiefly to eastern Brazil, northern Argentina, Chile, Paraguay, and Uruguay.

The United States leads the world both in the present mileage and the recent growth of its railways. "Of the total railway mileage of the world, aggregating 534,000 miles for 1904, 21,074 miles were in the United States, 85,323 miles in European Russia, 32,967 miles in Germany, 28,102 miles in France, 26,950 miles in India, 22,120 miles in Austria-Hungary, 22,634 miles in the United Kingdom, 19,011 miles in Canada, 15,569 miles in Africa, 14,113 miles in Australia, 11,559 miles in Argentina, 10,556 miles in Mexico, 9,961 miles in Italy, 9,368 miles in Brazil, 7,697 miles in Sweden, 7,322 miles in Siberia, Manchuria, and other Asiatic possessions of Russia, 4,495 miles in Japan, and 1,176 miles in China. It was not until 1853 that the number of railways in operation in the United States first reached as much as 1,000 miles, being in that year 1,098 miles; by 1850 the total had grown to 9,021 miles; by 1860 to 20,626 miles; in 1865, 35,055 miles. In the decade from 1865 to 1875 the mileage more than doubled, the total for the last year named being 74,096; the total for 1885 was 128,320 miles, that for 1895 181,115 miles; for 1900 194,262 miles, and for 1905 217,325 miles, their aggregate cost being estimated by Poor's Manual for 1905 at the enormous sum of 11 and two-thirds billions of dollars, but of an aggregate cost of 37 billions for the entire world.

Fond du Lac Likes Him. **Fond du Lac Bulletin.** Senator Ernest Merton of Waukesha, one of the best known democrats of Wisconsin, has announced himself as a candidate before the primary for the nomination for governor. The announcement will be received with much pleasure throughout the state for no man in Wisconsin is better known or more highly esteemed. He has, by years of faithful work, proved himself a loyal democrat, and when ever put to test, has been on the side of the people.

To Just Be The Governor. **Whitewater Register.** Governor Davidson has the opportunity to make himself one of the most popular men in the state. All he has to do is just to attend to the duties of his office as prescribed by the constitution and the laws, and the trick is turned. There is enough legitimate business

tonnage in 1875, 1,515,593 tons; in 1895, 822,347 tons; and in 1905, 943,750 tons. The tonnage of vessels engaged in the coastwise trade of the United States was 2,542,255 tons in 1855, 3,219,698 tons in 1875, 3,728,714 tons in 1895, and 5,411,658 tons in 1905; while the total tonnage of the merchant marine of the United States, including all vessels, whether engaged in the foreign trade, the coastwise trade, or the whale, cod, and mackerel fisheries, has only grown from 5,212,004 tons in 1855 to 6,450,643 tons in 1905.

Freight rates are shown to have decreased both on land and sea. The average rate per bushel of wheat from Chicago to New York has decreased as follows: By lake and canal, from 26.6 cents in 1865 to 4.7 cents in 1905; by lake and rail, from 29 cents in 1865, the earliest available date, to 5 cents in 1905; by railway only, from 46 cents, in 1866, to 11 cents in 1905. For the same commodity the rate between New York and Liverpool, while subject to wide fluctuations, has shown a general decline especially in more recent years. In 1873 the rate per bushel of wheat from New York to Liverpool was 10 and nine-sixteenths cents; in 1875, 8 and nine-sixteenths cents; in 1885, 3 and nine-sixteenths cents; in 1895, 2 and nine-sixteenths cents; and in 1905, 1½ cents.

During the latest year for which statistics are available, the railways of the United States carried 718,654,951 passengers and transported 1,300,000 tons of freight, against 351,427,688 passengers carried and 457,000 tons of freight transported in 1855.

The close connection between adequate transportation facilities and commerce is illustrated by the fact that in 1800, when there were no railroads or steamships and but 4 million tons of sail carrying power on the ocean, the world's commerce was but 1½ billions of dollars, while at the present time, aided by nearly 550,000 miles of railway and the ocean steam and sail tonnage above described, its international commerce approximates 22½ billions of dollars. Thus, under the newly created transportation systems of the last century, which have developed the interior of continents and made merchantable many commodities which formerly would not bear the cost of transportation, the international commerce of the world is today about fifteen times as much as at the beginning of the last century, while the world's population is but two and one-half times as much as at that time, the commerce of the world's population, as a whole, having thus grown from less than \$2.50 per capita in 1800 to nearly \$14 per capita at the present time.

PRESS COMMENT.

Marshall Field's Distinction. **Chicago Tribune.** Marshall Field was not the richest man in the United States—he was merely the heaviest taxpayer.

He Was Forewarned. **Milwaukee News.** At least, if Governor Davidson runs his gubernatorial chances, he can not complain that there were no pilots to be taken aboard.

Drew Out An Opinion.

Oshkosh Northwestern. Representative Babcock seems at least to have managed to draw a very outspoken expression of opinion from Speaker Cannon as to the former's loyalty to the present republican administration.

Hardly Worth Saving.

Racine Journal. Witte says that he is determined to save Russia. Well, we have no objections, but the present methods in vogue are liable to result in saving what is really wreck, with but little salvage.

Even Chills Are Preferable.

Superior Telegram. The Chicago Inter Ocean says: "The black hand is raised against society in Chicago, and only the strong hand of an angry and united people can successfully contend against it." That makes us glad we are living in Superior.

Now It's The Black Potato.

Milwaukee Sentinel. A black potato is said to be making a sensation as the latest novelty in vegetable report having it that the eccentric tuber is of excellent flavor and is especially recommended for ornamental cooking and salads. Coming from the banks of the Congo, its color should occasion no great surprise.

North Shore "Ozone."

Silver Joe Konkel in Superior Clarion-Ledger. Lyman J. Gage, you are a fool. You are a condemned old monkey. And so are all the others who are predicting a panic at this time. We are now in an era of rising prices, and from the very nature of things, this must go on for years to come, or until there is a falling off in the production of gold. Gage, you give me a pain. Seat! Get out! Vamoose! We want none of your calamity howling and none of your dismal wailing.

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month and year, and no time to play politics or organize a personal machine if he does his duty. And if he does his duty he will need no machine; the public will take care of his interests.

Merton A Good Choice. **Green Bay Gazette.** Senator Ernest Merton of Waukesha as the democratic candidate for governor would undoubtedly arouse more enthusiasm among the voters of that party than any candidate Wisconsin democracy has presented for several years. He represents the political ideas of nine-tenths of the members of his party.

Another point in his favor is that he has taken an active part in legislative action during late years. He is not a "dead one" politically and the younger democrats of the state have been looking for live leaders, men in touch with current political events.

Making War On The President. **Chicago Chronicle.** We are as far as possible from wishing any sort of harm to President Roosevelt or to the republican fifty-ninth congress but we must be excused from shedding any tears over the reports from Washington that both houses of congress are in a state of "open war" with the president.

GAZETTE PRINTING CO. **"Slippery Jim."** **Sliding Question.** **To the Editor:** How about springing ashes on slippery sidewalks? Is this contrary to the city ordinances governing such matters?

NOT A KICKER. **Cleaning Walks.** **To the Editor:** I am the sidewalk inspector that he does not force people to keep their walks clean of snow and ice? Some one will have a bad fall yet, and then heavy damages will be asked.

A SLIDER. **CLASH OVER STATEHOOD.** **Hearing Before Committee Brings Out**

Much Ill Feeling. **Washington, Jan. 18.** For two hours the House committee on territories and the delegation of the Anti-Joint Statehood League of Arizona engaged in a sparring match, which resulted in a personal clash between Representative Powers of Maine and Delegate Smith of Arizona. R. A. Morrison of Prescott was addressing the committee and Mr. Smith objected frequently to questions concerning the inadequacy of taxation of mines and railroads in Arizona and the proportion of Mexicans in Arizona and New Mexico. Mr. Powers resented the interruption. "I understand fully the sensitiveness of this delegation concerning these questions," he declared. "I know whom they represent and all about them." "I have heard enough of this and I denounce the charge as false," Mr. Smith retorted. "You may impugn the motives of the chairman, but when you impugn my motives I shall resist," Mr. Powers replied emphatically. "I shall ask all the questions I want to." Later Mr. Smith offered an apology, but the feeling was so intense and the hearing so unsatisfactory that the committee decided that all speakers shall be permitted to complete their arguments before they are subjected to questions.

RATE REGULATION. **Senator Elkins' Bill is Outlined for the Public.**

Washington, Jan. 18. Senator Elkins, chairman of the senate committee on interstate commerce, made public his bill for the regulation of railroad rates, with the odd statement that he knew it was unsatisfactory to the railroad companies and he did not know what the other side would think of it. He admitted that the measure might not be perfect, but added that it was the best he could do. The provisions of the bill, in brief, are as follows: The membership of the interstate commerce commission is increased to nine. Whenever the commission finds evidence of unjust rates or discrimination, it shall have the power to begin a suit in equity in the circuit court to restrain the railroad. This action may be begun on the motion of the commission or on application by an interested person. Speedy action by the courts is arranged for, and upon the issuance of any injunction the carrier must put in force a reasonable rate. Should the substituted rate be unsatisfactory to the commission, the members of that body shall have the power to order a rate which they deem to be just. This order of the commission is to be effective within ten days and continue for one year. A fine of \$1,000 each day is provided for disobedience. The only appeal is to the United States supreme court. Other sections provide for an examination of the books of the railroads; the employment of special agents to investigate suspected rebates; control of the icing of refrigerator cars and the charges thereto; and prohibiting the issuance of passes and regulating passenger rates. Common carriers are permitted to enter into agreements to establish or maintain rates, if first approved by the commission, and to select the connecting lines for forwarding shipments.

Relic of Chicago Fire. **Among the curios preserved in the Bank of England is a banknote that passed through the Chicago fire. The paper was consumed but the ash held together and the lining is miracu-**

KICKERS' KOLUM

GLIMPSES OF HARPER

Remarkable Fortitude of Chicago University's President.

KEEN SUFFERER, BUT EVER CHEERY **How He Followed in Bed the Moves of a Football Game While Racked With Terrible Pain—Incident of His Early Days When He Led a Band His Methods of Working.**

The late Dr. William Rainey Harper, who had been president of the University of Chicago since its inception in 1891, excelled in many things as a scholar, as a teacher, as an authority on Hebrew and other Semitic languages, but in nothing was he more admirable than in the fortitude he displayed in the illness that resulted in his death, says the *New York Times*. During the many months in which he suffered terrible pain, when he knew that his days were numbered, that all the physicians and surgeons could do was to prolong them for a little while, he remained ever cheerful and to the last minute possible carried on the duties of his position with all his usual keenness and vigor.

It has been an inspiring spectacle—that of this doomed man refusing to give in. Two months ago, when the cancer which killed him had grown to such a size that the abdominal region had to be

GOOD COUNSEL.

The old proverb says, "In a multitude of counsellors there is wisdom." Just so.

Surely the multitude of Janesville people, who testify to the ability of Dr. Richards, to do painful dentistry, ought to be convincing that he is doing what he is talking about.

And when they one and all consent to try him for your dental work, it OUGHT to BEAR WEIGHT with you.

Don't it look reasonable that what he does for them, he can do for you?

And if there is anything in the world that would please you, it is the thought of getting absolute immunity from pain in dental work.

But to prove it to your personal satisfaction Dr. Richards must be given the chance to do your dentistry.

Drop in and talk it over with him.

He will tell you exactly what the bill will amount to, so you can plan your resources and know where you will come out.

Office over Hull & Sayles' Jewelry Store, West Milwaukee Street, Janesville.

HOW JEFFRIS IS NOW CONSIDERED

MILWAUKEE DAILY NEWS SAYS THAT HE IS MUCH FEARED.

ORDER OUT TO BEAT HIM

Senator La Follette, It Is Claimed, Has Pledged Himself to Return to Defeat Him.

The announcement of the candidacy of Malcolm Jeffris of this city has caused serious consternation in the opposition ranks was well understood when his announcement was made. That it had almost caused a panic was not appreciated, but according to the Milwaukee Daily News this is a fact. So much demoralized is the Cooper contingent, according to the article in the Daily News that Senator La Follette has deemed it necessary to promise that he will return next summer and campaign the first district against Jeffris. The article which is published under Madison date line is as follows:

The Article.

Senator Robert M. La Follette will be needed to aid Congressman H. C. Cooper in the first congressional district fight. M. G. Jeffris of Janesville, who is now an announced candidate against Mr. Cooper, is making a hard fight in the district and is already perfecting a strong organization in support of his candidacy. Although the contest has been carried on upon strongly half-breed and stalwart lines, other considerations will cut some figure in the fight. There is no doubt that the half-breed "machine" in the district will be strong for Mr. Cooper. Orders to this effect have already gone out, as Senator La Follette feels that the triumph of the republican nomination of so open an opponent to him as Malcolm Jeffris would be a staggering blow to his supremacy in the state. This selfish reason on the part of the senator is going to help Mr. Cooper considerably, if half-breed aid in the district will be of any avail to save the congressman at the primary election. Orders have gone forth to the half-breed workers in the district that everything possible must be done to arouse Cooper sentiment in their precincts and from the way the leaders of the half-breed organization in Racine county are working it can be seen that the senator practically considers Mr. Cooper's battle his fight.

Fee for Slaughtering Cattle. Justice Helmholz of Orfordville sent in a bill which included three items arising out of the slaughter of some condemned cattle. Onew as for a livery rig for the appraisers, another for feed for the health officer who disinfected the premises after the cows were slain, and the third for remunerating the man who buried the carcasses. The district attorney found no legal authority for charging the county with these items and the attorney general concurred in the opinion when his ruling was called for. The owner of the cattle will have to pay these expenses.

Doctors as Mere Witnesses.

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The returns of justices must cover all officers' fees, but the latter must also submit their sworn affidavits that the services were performed and state the sums legally due them and there must be no discrepancies between these bills and affidavits and the justices' returns.

DON'T KEEP ABREAST WITH THE NEW LAWS

Many Bills Submitted by Officers to County Board Have to Be Rejected on That Account.

During the present session of the county board there has been frequent evidence that officers in this and neighboring counties are not keeping abreast of the times as regards the new laws passed by the legislature. District Attorney Newhouse has found it necessary to instruct the committees to reject numerous bills because the statutes had not been complied with. When the Beloit man, Constant Winters, fell out of a window at Johnsons Creek and it became evident that he had no private resources to pay for his care, it devolved on the physician in charge and the man who furnished him board and lodging to notify the county clerk of Jefferson county within ten days, and within ten days after that date it was the duty of the last-named official to notify the clerk of Rock county. This was not done and Dr. R. L. Smith's claim of \$120 for services and J. E. Daily's \$72 claim for board have no legal status, even though Poor Commissioner Siegmund made verbal promise that Rock county would settle for the services. Inasmuch as the officer had no right to give this word when the forms had not been complied with, he is the only person that can be held liable. The matter will probably be settled, however, because the services were performed, and the county, as a matter of right and wrong, ought to pay for them.

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Doctors as Mere Witnesses.</

"I'm From Missouri— You'll Have to Show Me!"

Attorney General Hadley's Mandate to the Standard Oil Company.
Why His Inquiry Into the Trust's Methods Has Produced
More Humor Than Facts ... How Henry H.
Rogers Regards It as a Joke.

THE Jokesmiths must look to their laurels. The high finance funny men are crowding into the field. First came Rockefeller and Harriman, and now Henry H. Rogers is exuding an oily humor and is causing explosions of mirth, that sound like the bursting of tinks. Rogers' jokes are of the Standard variety. They are nearly as bad as that pun. They belong to the village-cut-up order. They are of the sort that our great-grandfathers used to enjoy and are as playful as those of Chauncey M. Depew. When a man gets to be worth fifty or a hundred millions, the humor simply pours out of him like petroleum out of a flowing well. To him a lawsuit is one unending round of merriment. Every time he receives a dividend he bursts into uproarious laughter. Whenever he drives a small competitor out of business his glee can be heard around a block even if the competitor does commit suicide. The putting up of prices that bring him in an extra million makes him gay and double up with the pure fun of the thing. His wit grows keener as his fortune increases. The spectacle of the public sweating and straining to pour money into his coffers is so exquisitely laughable that he almost chokes with hilarity. And when the said public becomes tired of the programme and tries to apply the law to him as it does to ordinary folks his mirth knows no bounds. It is so ludicrous he almost explodes with merriment. He pokes fun at the lawyers who ask him questions at the states they represent, at the supreme courts and at the world in general. It is so deliciously amusing that he roars at his own jokes. He is so full of good nature that he could extract joy from a funeral. To be reminded that he has broken the laws makes him kittenish in his mirth. Nero may have fiddled while Rome burned; but if some of our high-financiers had been there their exhortations would have drowned the cries of the victims. It would, that is, if the high financiers were losing no money by the flames. There is nothing like a well

knock at the door and thrust the paper into his hand as he stepped into a cab. Even then a burly attendant almost knocked the process server down. As for Rockefeller, he fled to Florida to avoid testifying. One big Standard official escaped in an open boat. Others kept in hiding or skipped the state. Out of over a score of big oil men wanted only two, Rogers and W. G. Rockefeller, were caught. This is an old game with the Standard Oil crowd. In every legal inquiry into their methods they have dodged service or secured delay until their papers and chief witnesses were spirited out of the country. If these methods did not serve they wriggled out through technicality. At the beginning of the present hearing they demanded that the testimony be taken down in long hand, which legally they have a right to do, but the result was that progress was greatly impeded. At last they consented that a typewriter be used, but this also greatly delayed proceedings. Almost the universal method is to employ shorthand. Then, while the state of Missouri had only one lawyer present, the Standard had five. These high-priced attorneys interposed constant objections, advised the witnesses not to answer questions and blocked the proceedings in other ways. One of the trust lawyers, who was not accredited as representing any of the interests in action, made himself so obnoxious that the commissioner conducting the hearing ordered him from the room. Rather insolently the attorney refused to go. The matter was patched up by allowing him to stay if he would keep silent, which he did.

Oil Magnate's Wit.

When Mr. Rogers was asked to be still further occasioned delay by asking that the stenographer repeat each question, though all other persons in the room said that they heard Attorney General Hadley's questions very distinctly. All germane inquiries Rogers refused to answer, "on advice of counsel." Questions to which he did not give a reply were treated flippantly for the most part. As an example, when he was asked as to his knowledge of one of the other oil kings by the name of Van Buren, he said he had known a Van Buren once but he was dead. When required to give the first name he replied that it was Martin and that he was once president of the United States. His wit was only equaled by his lack of memory and assumed ignorance of all the affairs of the oil business, yet he is popularly credited with knowing more about that business than any man on earth, not excepting John D. Rockefeller. At one time he was asked as to one of the Standard's new refineries in Kansas. He professed to know nothing about it. When Mr. Hadley evinced surprise Rogers sneeringly informed him that he took about as much interest in a Kansas refinery as he did in Carrie Nation. The oil magnate made almost as succinct a reference to the supreme court of Missouri. His manner was highly offensive toward Attorney General Hadley. He professed to be annoyed at Hadley's questions, called him "judge" or "counsel" until corrected for "doing so and sought in other ways to make the entire inquiry a farce. In practically a whole day's investigation Rogers succeeded in giving his name, and little else that was to the point. As a result Mr. Hadley had to apply to the supreme court of New York to force the witness to answer. But Mr. Rogers was not always humorous. Sometimes he almost snarled. At others he grew belligerent. But always he was overbearing, patronizing

"The Man of Mystery."

The man chiefly wanted was Henry Clay Pierce of the Water's-Pierce company. He has lived at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel for a number of years, where his seclusion and secretiveness have caused him to be called "the man of mystery." A process server went to the great magnate's rooms, which consist of two sumptuous suites in about the highest-priced hotel on earth. How the man with the subpoena got access to the apartments is not related, but it was probably through a subterfuge. At any rate, Pierce saw him first and fled to the bathroom. There he locked himself in. The process server calmly waited outside, while the oil king ham-

Drunkards in London.

About 6,000 drunkards are admitted to Pentonville prison, London, every year, says the medical officer.

What Confucius Said.

They had more sensible ideas about health and disease thousands of years ago than are prevalent to-day. Thus

and evasive. One rather amusing but momentously startling incident occurred. While Mr. Rogers was testifying a photographer set off a flashlight in the back of the room. The oil magnate unkindly something, left the witness chair and without so much as a by your leave fled from the room. After one day's hearing Rogers took the reporters into his confidence and informed them that the whole inquiry was for a political purpose, its object being to make Attorney General Hadley governor of Missouri.

Not a Joke With Hadley.

Hadley himself has taken the matter more seriously. It is not a joke with him, and he evinces a determination that before he is through with the matter it shall not be a joke to the other people. The charge that he is trying to use the investigation as a lever to elevate himself into the governorship, he said he would not dignify by answering. Herbert S. Hadley is a young man, was born in Kansas, educated in the Northwestern university and began the practice of law in Kansas City. In 1900 he was elected prosecuting attorney of the county, where he lost but one out of twenty-one murder cases and but six out of 128 cases in all. He was as indefatigable in prosecuting election frauds as Governor Folk was in prosecuting boddies. While Hadley is a Republican and Folk a Democrat, the two often co-operated. Against his will Hadley was nominated for the office of attorney general. At the time it was regarded as a forlorn hope, but he was carried in on the Republican landslide, although the Democrats captured the governorship. The young attorney general had sympathized with the fight of his native state of Kansas against the Standard Oil company, and this fact may have had something to do with his taking up the cudgels in his own state. When he discovered that the Standard did no business in so important a city as St. Louis his suspicions were aroused. When he discovered further that the state seemed to be divided between two ostensibly independent concerns he began to "smell a mouse." Following up these investigations he concluded that these two "independent" concerns were both owned by the Standard, bought the oil from it and shared with it their profits. As a result he instituted the present inquiry. Being from the state whose accredited motto is "You'll have to show me" he demanded to be shown why a foreign corporation could break the laws he was sworn to enforce. He is enough of a fighter that his desires will either have to be complied with or there will be trouble. He may not be as old and deaf as the high priced Standard attorneys, but he is in earnest. Moreover, he has Governor Folk and the great state of Missouri behind him, besides being supported by public opinion throughout the country. Mr. Hadley is a rather tall, smooth-faced man, an accomplished speaker and is one who is not to be bulldozed, overawed or ridiculed, from following a course that he believes to be right. His case is before the supreme court of Missouri, and he proposes either to make the Standard Oil company obey the law or cease doing business in the state.

The "independent" company game is believed to be an old one with Rockefeller and his satellites.

Garfield's Inquiry.

At the same time Hadley is conducting his investigation. Commissioner Garfield, by direction of the president is holding another inquiry into the Rockefeller methods. It is predicted that his report will be ready by March 1 and enough of it has leaked out to show that it will make some startling disclosures. Mr. Hadley has had access to this testimony to assist him in making his own case. Mr. Garfield is said to be following especially the subsidiary concerns of the Standard. The ramifications of the "system" are so

wide as to be almost baffling. For example, it owns over 40,000 miles of pipe lines, and along every line is a telegraph wire. The company has its own operators, so it possesses a telegraph system of its own. It earns an annual profit variously estimated at from 40 to 50 per cent on its accumulated investments. It has invaded the steel field, the copper field, the railroad field, and other departments of business. It has a spy system more extensive than that of the government. It has a string of banks across the country, and it is increasing its wealth and power by leaps and bounds every year. Even now Standard men have reported as saying that Rockefeller is a bigger man than the president. If they talk that way now, how will they talk in five years?

All this may be a joke to H. H. Rogers, but is it a joke to the American people?

J. A. EDGERTON.

Chinese Boycott Dying Out.

Seattle, Wash., Jan. 18.—Capt. Ruder of the steamer "Minnesota" from Japan and China reports the Chinese boycott is dying out. He says there were a few disturbances in Shanghai, but they were easily quelled.

Farming in Austria.

In Austria field labor is still largely done by the women, who also thrash

FATHER SLAYS WHOLE FAMILY

Sets House Afire and Departs for Home of His Sister.

CHARRED BODIES IN THE RUINS

Mother-in-Law and Babe Are Found. But Remains of Wife and Four Children Are Missing From the Funeral Pyre—Shoots Self Dead.

Pembroke, N. H., Jan. 18.—Seven persons, all members of the family of Charles Ayer, are supposed to have been murdered and then burned in a fire which destroyed Ayer's farmhouse near here Wednesday. The bodies of a child and of Ayer's mother-in-law have been found in the ruins. Mrs. Ayer and four children are missing. Charles Ayer committed suicide and doubtless was the murderer.

The victims of the tragedy were:

Charles F. Ayer, aged 43, killed himself by shooting.

Mrs. Isadore Ayer, his wife.

Andrew Ayer, aged 4, and a baby.

The fire occurred about 9 o'clock in the morning and Ayer drove up to the home of his sister, Mrs. George Bailey, in the town of Chichester, about six miles from his home, just after 10 o'clock. He remained at Mrs. Bailey's place during the afternoon and when informed that his building had been burned manifested some agitation.

A moment later he drew a revolver and pointing it at his right temple fired and fell unconscious. He died at night.

Theory of Official.

Thomas F. Clifford, county solicitor of Merrimack county, said later that there is little doubt that the seven persons had been murdered and the farmhouse set on fire.

The theory of the county authorities is that Ayer was the murderer, but they have been unable to find any evidence to indicate the methods employed to wipe out the family. Whether the victims were shot or killed by other means can not be told at present.

Only charred fragments of two of the bodies have been recovered, although persons who visited the scene of the fire thought they saw two other trunks in the blazing ruins.

From what they could learn from the ruins in the darkness the officials think it probable that the inmates of the house died several hours before the fire was seen. The report that the curtains had not been raised in the morning led to the theory that the seven members of the household were killed some time before daylight.

Dispute Over Property.

Ayer had not been held in high esteem by his neighbors. He was obliged to rely upon his wife's relatives for support. One of the theories advanced is that a dispute concerning the Lakeman property led to the tragedy.

It was learned that when Ayer arrived at the home of Mrs. George Bailey, his sister, he said to her husband, "It's all up with me, George."

When Bailey asked his brother-in-law what he meant, Ayer replied, "Oh, I've had trouble."

He refused to make any explanation. The Baileys say that his manner was somewhat strange from the time of his arrival up to the receipt of news by the family of the fire.

PRAYS FOR THE LEGISLATORS

Pennsylvania Chaplain Hopes Corruption Will Not Taint Members.

Harrisburg, Pa., Jan. 18.—Chaplain Moore again made his opening prayer the feature of Wednesday's proceedings of the house. In his prayer Tuesday the chaplain expressed the hope that the legislators who voted for reform would be re-elected.

Wednesday he said, "O Lord, we commend thy blessing to represent the dent representatives. We verily believe that there is not a man on this floor that money or political influence could constrain to punctuate the dear old constitution of the state. May these representatives quickly consummate the legislation of this session and go to their homes and loved ones and there they can afford patient to await their judgment day in November."

WARN'S OF THE DEADLY WIENER.

Chemist Discovers Injurious Compound Used Instead of Smoke.

Toledo, Ohio, Jan. 18.—Wiener and frankfurters are being prepared by the use of "liquid smoke." City Chemist Kirchmaier said, giving at the same time warning that the new preparation is highly injurious to the stomach. Instead of taking the time to smoke the wiener properly, he says, some butchers simply dip them in a creosote composition which tastes like smoke.

CHINESE BOYCOTT DYING OUT.

Seattle, Wash., Jan. 18.—Capt. Ruder of the steamer "Minnesota" from Japan and China reports the Chinese

THE DISCOVERER

Of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, the Great Woman's Remedy for Woman's Ills.



No other female medicine in the world has received such widespread and unanimous endorsement.

No other medicine has such a record of cures of female troubles or such hosts of grateful friends as has.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

It will entirely cure the worst forms of Female Complaints, Inflammation and Ulceration, Faling and Displacement, and consequent Spinal Weakness, and is peculiarly adapted to the Change of Life.

It has cured more cases of Backache and Local Weaknesses than any other remedy in the world has ever known. It is almost infallible in such cases, it dissolves and expels tumors in an early stage of development.

Irregular, Suppressed, or Painful Periods, Weakness of the Stomach, Indigestion, Bloating, Nervous Prostration, Headache, General Debility, quickly yield to it. Deranged organs, causing pain, weight and backache, instantly relieved and permanently cured by its use. Under all circumstances it invigorates the female system.

It quickly removes that beating-down feeling, extreme lassitude, "don't care," and "want-to-be-left-alone" feeling, excitability, irritability, nervousness, dizziness, faintness, sleeplessness, flatulence, melancholy or the "blues" and headache. These are sure indications of Female Weakness; or some disturbance of the organs, which this medicine surely cures. Chronic Kidney Complaints and Backache, of either sex, the Vegetable Compound cures.

Those women who refuse to accept anything else are rewarded a hundred thousand times, for they get what they want—a cure. Sold by Druggists everywhere. Refuse all substitutes.

THE MAN ON THE BOX

By HAROLD MacGRATH.

Author of "The Grey Cloak," "The Puppet Crown."

Is a Washington story that will appeal

strongly to all American readers, for it is typically an American story, in which the only villain is a Russian government spy, and he plays the part to perfection.

The Man on the Box

is a young army officer whose vein of humor leads him into difficulties which afford amusement for others at his expense.

Look for the Opening Chapters in this issue under the heading of

THE MAN ON THE BOX

WORTH REMEMBERING.

All men's intentions are good—for paving material.

When a woman has nothing else to do she washes her hair.

Never judge a man by his looks.

It is well enough to die happy, but it is far better to live that way.

The man on the treadmills doesn't enjoy seeing the wheels go round.

A man's idea of an angel is a woman who doesn't talk about her neighbors.

A burnt child dreads the fire, but a man fears a flood of feminine tears more.

If time and tide were to wait for the world would soon be at a standstill.

Be careful about calling a man an old fogey. In ten or twelve years, the chances are people will say the same thing about you.

Young man: The present you buy

at the last minute and send to the old folks will not make up for the fifty letters you should have sent them, and every week.

When a man begins to get bald he always keeps his hair cut short because he realizes that he can't have it long.

With men it's wine; women and song; with women it's ice cream, soda, men, grand opera, chicken salad, and more men.

During courtship, the happy couple count down the hill together. After marriage the poor man is compelled to pull both the sled and woman up the hill.

ALL SORTS.

What is bad luck in one man is bad judgment in another.

We know a family wherein one piece of embroidery has served for six courtships.

Be careful about calling a man an old fogey. In ten or twelve years, the chances are people will say the same thing about you.

Young man: The present you buy

at the last minute and send to the old folks will not make up for the fifty letters you should have sent them, and every week.

For Fresh Bodily Harmony.

The most effective way of restoring

health to a brain and body out of

The Adventurers

By H. B. MARRIOTT WATSON

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"Did they inform you of my disappearance?" I asked.

Jones hesitated. "No, sir," he said at last.

"I should think not," I replied.

A murmur of approbation came from the vicar. Jones looked abashed, but he had the proper Welsh obstinacy and still lingered. The vicar turned on him.

"Come, Jones," he said, "I think apologies are due from you to both these gentlemen, and I trust you see how preposterous your theories are."

"I beg your pardon, sir, for intruding," said Jones to me, but he did not look at Sercombe, and he made him no apology. He retired clumsily, and Sercombe burst out laughing and throwing his hat on the table "sat down." "Take a seat, Mr. Morgan," he said. "Let us all have a glass of wine after this trying ordeal. Greatrex, you'll join us?"

I declined, but the parson accepted and sat down to an amiable gossip. Branching from his uncle, who had been I forget where—in some school, I fancy, he lingered affectionately on a friend who had been his presumptive to a baronetcy, and was undoubtedly bent upon a further revelation of his connections with the aristocracy when Sercombe, by cunning devices, lured his tongue to another topic, in which both of us were interested. It appeared that there was a great curiosity spreading as to the castle and the events of the past weeks. Some went so far as to speak knowingly of a "mystery," but as the little vicar said, "the lower classes are fond of talking about their superiors and impugning to them abominable crimes." He sipped his wine and confided in us, getting back at last through all Sercombe's nets to his respectable connections. Finally he concluded in a pleasant mixture of snobbery and religion and prepared to take his leave. I got up simultaneously.

"I will accompany you, Mr. Morgan," I said. "I will walk as far as the case, if that is your way."

Sercombe started and then a broad grin grew on his face.

"I congratulate you on your quickness of wit," he whispered as I passed him.

It was a tiny triumph, but I enjoyed it all the more because I had been for so long a mere tool in their hands. I took the parson's arm and walked out into the roadway. Sercombe and Hood stood in conference before the door when I looked back, and I thought I perceived in the distance a grim and shallow smile flash over the latter's face.

CHAPTER XVII.

I PARTED from the vicar at the gates of the castle and hurried through the park in a lively state of anxiety. I had not yet conceived for myself what had happened in the interval of my absence. Sercombe, to be sure, had thrown out hints, but I knew better than to put any faith in him. Still it was certain that anything might have happened, and we might even now be in possession of the treasure. But what gave me my first blow was the sight of the drawbridge, peacefully spanning the waters of the moat, and the spikes of the portcullis, protruding just below the archway. These appearances seemed to point in one direction and to acquaint me that the game was up.

Inside I met Mrs. Main, who started in alarm and pursued me with her excited inquiries—so that it was very plain whence the news of my disappearance had reached the police. She informed me that Mr. Sheppard and Mr. Montgomery were both within and seated, in fact, at lunch. In the dining room, therefore, I sought them and broke in upon them: "I will not say with what delight I was welcomed, embraced affectionately by Sheppard and soundly shaken by Montgomery's great fist. They had been anxious, and yet not alarmed, by my absence. Sheppard's wits were always quick, and said he:

"You are right, I believe," I replied. "Why do they want to keep me? Not because they had not the treasure, but to prevent an alarm. And yet the motive was not strong enough that they dared risk a misunderstanding with Morgan. Yes, you've hit it, Sheppard. But the Gwent is wide enough; heaven knows."

"Come, we have reached one point," said Sheppard. "Perhaps we can do more on reflection. Don't let us give it up. Is this treasure likely to be anywhere about the inn?"

"There is the barn," said I, "and the stable lofts, and there are the cellars."

"Oh, Ned, there is everywhere," groaned Sheppard. "We might search if they haven't got it away," suggested Montgomery, with some hesitation. It was not often that he intervened in our counsels, but his intervention was now to the point.

"Good!" said Sheppard, smacking him on the shoulder.

"Watch is the word. We've hitherto kept our watches in the battlements. We must now merely transfer them to where the treasure has gone."

"Where is that?" I asked.

"Let us say the Woodman," replied Sheppard, smiling.

"A very much more dangerous duty," I said slowly.

"Dangerous! We thrive on danger," said Sheppard gaily. "Anyhow, let us break up the conference and take an airing. There's nothing to keep us now in the castle, and hence we are in no need of drawbridges. It is we who are the assailants."

"That reminds me," I put in. "I found the drawbridge down when I came in just now."

Sheppard laid his hand on my shoulder. "No," said he; "not yet. There's something further first." And, looking at him, I perceived a great gravity on his features. He showed a worn and troubled face now that the excitement of my return was over.

"What is the matter?" I asked. "Is the treasure?"

"That is it," he said. "I want that key. We fled the door to vain. We could not break it down. It is adamant. God knows, it was not for want of trying."

"I fear the key is no use to us now," I said quickly.

He regarded me seriously and with a pale face.

"You must forget, Ned," he said gently, "what you left there."

Montgomery's face had fallen, and he sat echoing Sheppard's consternation. Suddenly a light dawned on me. It was flood they had in mind.

"Hood's not there," I said. Sheppard stared at me.

"Not a bit of it," I went on. "He's plump and live as ever; and a worse rascal."

"But how—but why?" exclaimed Montgomery. "I thought the poor devil was dead and rotten by now. We tried all we could."

"Oh, I see I must hasten on to my story without more ado," I said, and accordingly began at once upon my narrative. Chagrin grew upon their faces as I proceeded, and I was interrupted only by the expressions of astonishment and anger which the various episodes of my adventure evoked from both. When it was over, Sheppard rose.

"With your leave, Ned," said he, "I will go down to the keep forthwith."

And he left the room with Montgomery at his heels. I, too, followed, for I was eager to know the worst without unnecessary delay.

My surmises were quite correct. The dungeon rested as it had done when I saw it last, and apparently had suffered no trespass. The chest stood in the corner as before, but they were bare of every piece of gold, money or jewel.

The thieves had made a clean job of their depredation. We stared at one another in dismay and retreated finally to the upper regions of the house.

"Well, there's an end," said Montgomery, with a sigh, and I fancy we were all of the same opinion in that final blast of despair.

The treasure was gone, and he must be a sharp fellow indeed who could discover its hiding place throughout the district of the Gwent or maybe within the borders of the kingdom. Sercombe was the first to show us the way out of our deadly apathy.

"I am not going to see it stop here, Ned," he said, with determination, "and that's the truth. That treasure must be somewhere, and we've got to find it."

"I say, ditto to that," cried Montgomery, stalwartly heaving a sigh of resolution.

"If we could narrow the field," I said.

"Psst!" said Sheppard. "They can't have got it far. How many days is it?" Why, they can't have got the money out at one shot; otherwise they would not have kept you locked up. I'll go back that the last was taken out only last night, if as early as that." And, if so, the treasure is not very far from the castle.

"Some of it may be in London," I answered moodily.

"Well, mind you, I don't admit it. But say it is so; there must be something still about the Gwent, and we've got to run it down. I think, from what you say, you surprised them by your flitting with the vicar. It is evident that they wished to keep you a little longer, no doubt until they had disposed of the treasure under our noses."

"You are right, I believe," I replied. "Why do they want to keep me? Not because they had not the treasure, but to prevent an alarm. And yet the motive was not strong enough that they dared risk a misunderstanding with Morgan. Yes, you've hit it, Sheppard. But the Gwent is wide enough; heaven knows."

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was I bid the time. But I find holidays must look after themselves. I've too much on hand."

"I sympathize with you, Captain Sercombe," said Sheppard. "For myself, I never could abide business. But I think I understand what you refer to: a bad business, a very bad business."

Sercombe studied him attentively. "You seem to know a great deal, my dear sir," he replied.

"I know, and you know that I know that you have the heaviest team to drive uphill that ever man undertook," said Sheppard, watching him.

"Maybe," said the captain, after a pause. "Life's not all deer and skittles, gentlemen. Perhaps you're right. I don't say you're wrong. But the fact is that—I well, it's a pity we couldn't have fixed an arrangement together earlier."

"I see I must hasten on to my story without more ado," I said, and accordingly began at once upon my narrative. Chagrin grew upon their faces as I proceeded, and I was interrupted only by the expressions of astonishment and anger which the various episodes of my adventure evoked from both. When it was over, Sheppard rose.

"With your leave, Ned," said he, "I will go down to the keep forthwith."

And he left the room with Montgomery at his heels. I, too, followed, for I was eager to know the worst without unnecessary delay.

"I have spoken to you of the treasure," said Sheppard, watching him.

"May be," said the captain, after a pause. "Life's not all deer and skittles, gentlemen. Perhaps you're right. I don't say you're wrong. But the fact is that—I well, it's a pity we couldn't have fixed an arrangement together earlier."

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"I have

Sporting News Notes

National Bowling Tourney

Occurs In Louisville, Opening March 27. Low Railroad Rates Secured and Largest Attendance on Record Expected.

The national bowling tournament will be held in March in Louisville. Clubs throughout the country are now holding tryouts to determine who will go as representatives. This annual tournament is the one big bowling fest of the year, and candidates for the competing teams are increasing in number each year.

Latest reports from Louisville are more than encouraging over the progress being made in preparations for the tournament. Recently a one fare rate for round trip tickets was secured from the Central Passenger Association from all points in its jurisdiction, the first time in the history of the bowling game that such a low rate has been secured and one that ought to help increase the size of the tournament to record breaking proportions.

This increase has been taken care of by the officials, who have extended the tournament so that ten days instead of one week will be devoted to the tournament. This, however, will work no hardship on the bowlers, as the longest time any of them need to stay in Louisville will be three days. A cash prize list of \$20,000 seems to be assured already, and the wisdom of the officials in tying up the money so that it will be



BEN STEIN, A CHICAGO ENTRANT IN NATIONAL TOURNAMENT.

held in trust for the prizes is more than shown by the prospect of such an enormous prize fund.

Philadelphia has come out for the 1907 meet. Several different committees have been appointed, and a delegation of at least ten teams seems assured from the Quaker City. It is understood that Detroit and St. Louis will also be bidders. Philadelphia has secured options on three balls in which to hold the tournament, the First and Second regiment armories and the Exposition building.

The report recently that challenges by the New York bowlers issued to Chicagoans would not be thought seriously of until some cash forfeits were deposited has resulted in Jimmy Smith depositing two forfeits of \$50 each. One is for a match between himself and any other one man in the country for from \$300 to \$500 a side, while the other guarantees a match between himself and John Voorhees against any other two men. The matches are to be played in Louisville on either the national tournament alleys or some other neutral drives in that city right after the national tournament opening March 27. Doubtless the New York men will cover the forfeit.

Advices received from New York recently indicate that Greater New York will assume for the first time in bowling history its rightful prominence in the affairs of the national congress and tournament. This was brought about by the adoption by New York of a resolution to join the congress before the national tournament at a meeting held recently. The action means that New York will send a thoroughly representative number of teams to Kentucky to compete in the coming sixth national tournament.

But one proviso has been made by the New Yorkers, and that is that an effort shall be made by their delegates to the Louisville congress to secure a ruling in which New York shall be given supreme jurisdiction over its own internal affairs, and, while they ask for something more powers than those enjoyed by the present city associations which are members of the national body, yet the differences are small, and a way will probably be found to meet their wishes.

New Yorkers have been the disturbing factor in the national congress since 1901, and while they have had many arguments on their side in favor of their position yet their latest action is one that redounds not alone to their own credit, but is a testimonial to the efforts of the western men who have labored for years to span the breach between the factions.

Basket Ball.

Indoor Sport Has Many Valuable Features as an Exercise.

Basket ball is a close rival of bowling for popularity as an indoor winter sport. The number of basket ball players in America now counts up into the thousands, and in spite of detrimental work by the rules committee the game has never halted in healthy development.

Professionalism has proved a bane in New Jersey, New York and Pennsylvania, but in other states the sport has been kept comparatively clean. Its present flourishing condition is due solely to the watchfulness and interest of the Amateur Athletic union.

It is now ten years or more since the invention of basket ball, and the game



BLOCKING A SHOT FOR THE GOAL. has survived its plainer days, each year rendering its position more secure. The best physical trainers agree that basket ball offers one of the most effective methods of training for summer sports, where ordinary calisthenics and gymnasium work become monotonous, and some form of severe exercise is necessary to keep the athlete in fit condition.

The play has had a tendency to grow rough among the best eastern players during the last few years, and there has been a general demand among spectators and players for more stringent rules that would prevent rough play.

In basket ball the field is so small and the play is so fast that it is difficult to prevent roughness, but the referees are almost unanimous in their effort to penalize most severely the first offenders in this respect. Free throws for the basket are given the opponents for foul tackling, and players are disqualified for deliberate fouls and rough play.

The rules furnish plenty of opportunity for clever play without resort to physical contact, and the most brilliant players are those who dodge the opponents and evade their blocking by trickery rather than those who push the opponents out of the way and force the ball past them.

Marcus Hurley, one of the stars of last season's champion eastern college team, is one of the fastest bicycle riders in the country, and the fact that he finds basket ball the best form of winter training is a high recommendation for the game.

Basket ball is undoubtedly one of the most strenuous of all games. When



PLAYER READY TO BLOCK A LOW PASS. played in a cage, with no out of bounds rules, it is far more exhausting than football.

The development of team work is essential. Under the present rules passing the ball instead of "dribbling" it is probably the most important feature.

A New Heavyweight Wrestler.

Frank Gorch, who won the American wrestling championship from Tom Jenkins in Cleveland, ran against a ringer in the same city recently. Gorch was giving exhibitions at the Empire theater when Lester Schutte, a nineteen-year-old lad, climbed to the stage, and there were ten minutes and three seconds of very lively work before Gorch could pin him to the mat.

The youngster, weighed 190 pounds and is in training with heavyweight championship aspirations. After the bout, Gorch predicted that with two years of work the lad should be in shape to go after the best of the wrestlers. He has size and youth on his favor and at the worst is a mighty good find right now.

College Athletic Prospects

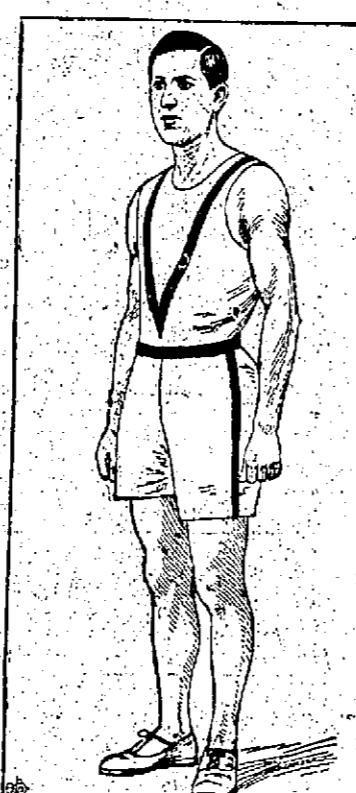
Strong Track Teams In the Middle West--Chicago's Candidates. Wisconsin's Outlook Is of the Brightest Sort. Kraenzlein's Big Squad.

The winter track season at the various colleges in the middle west has begun with record breaking activity. The Universities of Chicago, Wisconsin, Illinois and Michigan, etc., have formidable squads of men in training, and each hopes to develop the team that will win the conference meet in the spring.

Chicago has many good men, including Eckersall, the phenomenal football player, who looks up as a possible sprinting champion; Hogan, another good man in the dashes; Croman, a strong quarter miler; Captain Parry, in weight events; and Wilkins, in the pole vault.

According to Coach Kraenzlein, track prospects at the University of Wisconsin were never brighter than at present. Since the cold weather put a stop to the outdoor work the men have done their training on the gymnasium, and, contrary to expectations, the work has been more satisfactory than when the men were outside.

Eighty men are now in training, including some of the most promising material that Wisconsin has seen for years. Coach Kraenzlein has obtained



ECKERSALL, WHO WILL REPRESENT CHICAGO IN DASHES.

a good line on the candidates, and soon the weeding out process will reduce this squad to thirty.

In the running classes especially does Wisconsin seem strong. Of the old men Captain Waller is again out for the 220. He is running in splendid form, and, while no official time is given out, it is said that he has covered the distance twice in record time. Waller will also enter the 100 yard dash and will run the last lap of the relay races.

Competing with Waller in the dashes are Heidout, Hashbrook, Grobe and Vreeland, the two first named in the quarter mile and the other two in the 100 yard sprint. Meyer is in condition for the half miles, while Hearn and Cooper will run the mile and two mile races.

Among the new men Parsons, the crack sprinter of the University of California, who entered Wisconsin last year, is the center of interest. While at California he made a record of 9.45 seconds in the 100 yard dash and even now can glide out the 220 in 22 seconds flat, a fifth of a second more than the varsity record. Davis, a freshman from Carroll college, whom Coach Stagg made strenuous efforts to obtain for Chicago, is a ten second man, and Larson, who entered this fall as a sophomore from Harvard, is in the same class. Stroud, Gridley, Rice and Waller complete the list of short distance runners. Shorey, who did good work on the Oshkosh High school team two years ago, is the only new distance man on the squad.

In the field events the new men are showing up in good form. Floete of Armour institute is believed to be the find of the year in the high jump. His form can be improved, but he can clear the bar easily at 5 feet 5 inches. Leslie, junior, and Coorese, who won the high jump in the state interscholastic meet two years ago, can be developed into varsity men of high caliber. Springer, who tied for first place in the state meet last spring, and McMillan, his team mate, are practicing daily. Springer is said to have a record of 10 feet 11 inches. With Quarles and Huetner again on the team it seems that the jumps and pole vault will be well taken care of.

In the weights Wisconsin does not show up so strong. Johnson, a new man, won several medals at the Portland exposition. Messmer and Sundby are the only other aspirants in this department.

EACH MAN HIS OWN HORSE

The German Soldier Carries a Load Which Should Be Lightened.

The German Tommy Atkins is well known to be a hardy soldier, and this to a great extent is due to the severity of his training. When on the march he is loaded like a beast of burden, and the German war office is at present considering how best they may lighten this load.

They are beginning with the heavy calfskin knapsack, for which another of light waterproof canvas is to be substituted.

Of the German infantry recruit it is said that he carries his house on his back. Besides the knapsack itself and his rifle equipment and clothing, he carries cooking utensils, parts of a tent, an overcoat, 30 cartridges, a linen suit, a quantity of underwear, two pair of boots, boot brushes and blacking, metal tools, a prayer book and a small box for knickknacks.

"Shoddy."

It is old wool redressed by scientific and clean methods. It is a component of most of the woolen garments of today. The world does not grow enough wool to enable us to have a constant supply of new woolen garments, except with the aid of shoddy. It is shoddy that has enabled the workingman to buy new suit of clothes at the price of a week's wage. In the olden days an all-woolen garment was so expensive that it had to last its owner many years, unless he were a wealthy man. It is better hygienic for a man to buy two new shoddy suits a year than to buy an all-woolen garment which must last him two years. Most of the clothes we wear, in fact, contain an element of shoddy, and so far from being the worse for it, are the better.

Magazine of Commerce.

Diamonds Explode.

A curious fact regarding diamonds is that it is not uncommon for the crystals to explode as soon as they are brought up from the mine. Sometimes they have burst in the pockets or the warm hands of miners, due to the effect of increased temperature. Large stones are more likely to do this than small ones. Valuable stones have been destroyed in this way. By way of safeguard, some dealers embed large diamonds in a raw potato for safe transport from South Africa.

Trivial Things Forgotten.

Alphonso—Gwendolyn, why are you so cruel as to keep me waiting for my answer? It is now ten minutes since I asked you to be my wife.

Gwendolyn—O, pardon me, I forgot. I was simply choosing my bridesmaids.

Stray Stories.

Million of Calendars Given Away.

More than 40,000,000 calendars are given away in this country every January.

Gazette wants reach 10,000 people.

J.M. BOSTWICK & SONS.

YELLOW TAG

SALE

SATURDAY, JANUARY 20TH,
Continuing Seven Days

Prices Never Lower

Cloaks
Dress Goods
Waists

Muslin Underwear
Winter Underwear
Hosiery
Curtains
Tennis Flannel
Embroideries
Flannelette
White Goods
Skirts, Velvets, &c.

YELLOW TAG SALE

"Logical Consequences are the scare-crows of some—but the beacons of wise men."—HUXLEY.

DID A "LOGICAL CONSEQUENCE"
EVER RISE UP AND
HIT YOU?

A business enterprise may weather almost any kind of a storm if its executive head has a proper respect for "Logical Consequences"—if he does not imagine that they can be evaded as easily as City ordinances. But—it's all over with any business enterprise whose director appears regularly as a

LOSING DEFENDANT IN THE
COURT OF CAUSE AND EFFECT

The merchant knows that, as to publicity, the size, nature and quality of a store-ad. has a direct, positive and inevitable effect on the volume of business done; that this is true on every day of the week—that a dull business day is a logical consequence of inadequate advertising—that poor business is not a misfortune, but merely a foreseeable result of a weak publicity programme.

Thus the laws of cause and effect are beneficent or baleful, according to whether we plan in consonance with them or try to flout them.

We Shall Be Glad to Give You Further Information.